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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/707,033	11/17/2003	Akio Ikeda	137522-1	1032
23413	7590	09/02/2004	EXAMINER	
CANTOR COLBURN, LLP 55 GRIFFIN ROAD SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, CT 06002			BOYKIN, TERRESSA M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1711	
DATE MAILED: 09/02/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/707,033	IKEDA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
Terressa M. Boykin	1711		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2-17-04</u> .   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

**Priority**

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

***Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US 2003/0065130 see pages 1- 5, tables 1-3 and claims 1- 13.***

Applicants' claim 1 is directed to a method of recycling polycarbonate resin waste, comprising subjecting a polycarbonate waste component to one or both of a transesterification reaction and a polycondensation reaction, wherein the polycarbonate waste component has an OH group concentration and comprises polycarbonate resin waste; and adjusting the OH group concentration of the polycarbonate waste component.

Note, however, that **US 2004/0116642** discloses a process for making a high molecular weight (co)polycarbonate resin. The process entails (i) obtaining at least one member selected from the group low molecular weight residue (weight average molecular weight 15,000 to 30,000) of aromatic (co)polycarbonate production, waste of

(co)polycarbonate production, remainders of (co)polycarbonate production and (co)polycarbonate recyclate (ii) melting the said member in a suitable vessel to obtain a melt and (iii) feeding the melt into a reactor optionally along with at least one bisphenol or oligocarbonate having terminal OH groups and further optionally with a transesterification catalyst, and (iv) subjecting the melt to transesterification reaction at a temperature of 250 to 350 C., at a pressure below 5 mbar and residence time of 0.02-4 hours.

With regard to applicants' claims 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, wherein the OH group concentration

is adjusted before being subjected to either of the transesterification reaction or the polycondensation reaction; wherein the polycarbonate waste component further comprises polycarbonate oligomer; wherein the OH group concentration is adjusted during the transesterification reaction; wherein the OH group concentration is adjusted during the polycondensation reaction, or lastly, wherein the OH group concentration is a terminal OH group concentration, note that on page 2 paragraph 12 the reference discloses a process for the condensation of polycarbonate, characterized in that polycarbonates may be condensed in the melt, usefully with the addition of bisphenols or oligocarbonates *with OH terminal groups to accelerate the reaction, optionally* using catalysts to obtain polycarbonates, which have a higher molecular weight than the starting polycarbonate. Note further that in paragraph 18 of page 2 the reference states that the OH concentration may be adjusted in the melt by adding a bisphenol, preferably bisphenol A, or oligocarbonates having terminal OH groups.

Note also applicants' claims 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

With regard to applicants' claims 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 further comprising introducing the polycarbonate waste component and a material to a prepolymerization tank, wherein the material is selected from the group consisting of a dihydroxy compound, a carbonate diester, reaction products of a dihydroxy compound and a carbonate diester, and combinations comprising at least one of the foregoing materials, wherein the polycarbonate waste component comprises an aromatic polycarbonate comprising bisphenol-A; wherein adjusting the OH group concentration comprises adding a terminal regulator during one or both of the transesterification and polycondensation reactions; wherein the terminal regulator comprises an aromatic dihydroxy compound, or lastly; wherein the aromatic dihydroxy compound comprises bisphenol-A, note that the reference states on page 3 paragraph 38 that single polycarbonate or a mixture of various polycarbonates may be condensed. The polycarbonates may differ with regard to their average molecular weight, the bisphenol used and/or *the chain stopper*, branching agent etc., used. Mixtures of polycarbonates, which are built up of the same bisphenol, in particular bisphenol A, are preferred. See also applicants' claim 27.

With regard to applicants' claims 12, 13, and 14 wherein the OH concentration is about 200 to about 25,000 ppm or 500 to about 20,000 ppm or 500 to about 10,000 ppm per unit weight of the polycarbonate waste component, note that the reference states on 2 paragraph 18 that the polycarbonate used either already has an average concentration of phenolic terminal groups of over 100 ppm OH, preferably 100-1500

ppm, in particular 400-1000 ppm, or this is adjusted in the melt by adding a bisphenol, preferably bisphenol A, or oligocarbonates having terminal OH groups which overlap applicants' claimed ranges. Note also applicant's claims 24, 25 and 26.

With regard to applicants' claim 15 regard a recycling method which results in a polycarbonate product having an intrinsic viscosity of 0.1 to 1.0 dl/g, note that the reference discloses tables 1-3 the relative solution viscosity which appears to anticipate applicants claimed invention. Since the disclosed viscosity are expressed differently but appear to be the same based on the methods employed and thus may be distinct from those claimed, it is incumbent upon applicant(s) to establish that they are in fact different. Additionally, note that any properties or characteristics inherent in the prior art, e.g. intrinsic viscosity versus relative solution viscosity, although unobserved or detected by the reference, would still anticipate the claimed invention.

Applicants' claim 16 is directed to a method of recycling polycarbonate resin waste, comprising: introducing a dihydroxy compound and a carbonate diester to a mixing tank to form a mixing tank composition; directing the mixing tank composition to a prepolymerization tank to form a prepolymerization composition; melting a polycarbonate waste component, wherein the polycarbonate waste component has an OH group concentration and comprises polycarbonate resin waste; combining the prepolymerization composition with the melted polycarbonate waste component to form a combination; adjusting the OH group concentration of the polycarbonate waste component; polymerizing the combination to form a polycarbonate product; and extruding the polycarbonate product. Note however, that the reference discloses a

process for making a high molecular weight (co)polycarbonate resin comprising (i) ***obtaining at least one member selected from the group low molecular weight residue (weight average molecular weight 15,000 to 30,000) of aromatic (co)polycarbonate production***, this would be inclusive of applicants prepolymerization composition. Further the mixing of the waste composition and the prepolymerization composition may be anticipated by the recyclate disclosed in the reference. Note that the reference states at least one member selected from...which would imply that two of the polycarbonates "type" moieties may be employed therein. Reading further note that step (ii) i.e. melting said at least one member in a suitable vessel to obtain a melt and (iii) feeding the melt into a suitable reactor operated batch-wise or continuously, optionally along with at least one bisphenol or oligocarbonate having terminal OH groups and further optionally with a transesterification catalyst, and (iv) subjecting the melt to transesterification reaction at a temperature of 250 to 350 C., at a pressure below 5 mbar and residence time of 0.02-4 hours, to obtain high molecular weight (co)polycarbonate resin anticipates the reaction conditions as set forth. Note that the steps of mixing, extruding etc. are noted in page 2 paragraphs 30, 40 45, 79 as well as paragraph 19 of the reference.

In view of the above, there appears to be no significant difference between the reference and that which is claimed by applicant(s). Any differences not specifically mentioned appear to be conventional. Consequently, the claimed invention cannot be deemed as novel and accordingly is unpatentable.

***Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Japanese Kokai Publication no. 7-316280 see abstract and translation enclosed.***

Japanese Kokai Publication no. 7-316280 discloses a recycling method wherein the aromatic dihydroxy compounds or diaryl carbonates obtained by depolymerization of the aromatic polycarbonate resin waste were used as raw materials for the preparation of an aromatic polycarbonate resin. In this method, the aromatic dihydroxy compounds and diaryl carbonate compounds were recovered by a transesterification reaction between the aromatic polycarbonate waste and an aromatic monohydroxy compound, through the following steps. In Step 1, an aromatic polycarbonate resin and an aromatic monohydroxy compound were subjected to a transesterification reaction. In Step 2, the diaryl carbonate containing an aromatic monohydroxy compound was separated by distillation from the reaction product of Step 1. In Step 3, an aromatic monohydroxy compound was added to the aromatic dihydroxy compound left as residue in Step 2 and was heated to form an addition product, and the addition product was separated after deposition as crystals by cooling. In Step 4, the crystals obtained in Step 3 were heated and melted and the aromatic monohydroxy compound was distilled off to obtain an aromatic dihydroxy compound.

In view of the above, there appears to be no significant difference between the Japanese Kokai Publication no. 7-316280 reference and that which is claimed by applicant(s). Any differences not specifically mentioned appear to be conventional. Consequently, the claimed invention cannot be deemed as novel and accordingly is unpatentable.



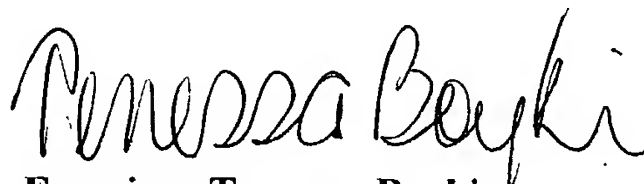
Art Unit: 1711

**Correspondence**

Please note that the cited U.S. patents and patent application publications are available for download via the Office's PAIR. As an alternate source, all U.S. patents and patent application publications are available on the USPTO web site ([www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)), from the Office of Public Records and from commercial sources. Applicants may be referred to the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at <http://www.uspto.gov/ebc/index.html> or 1-866-217-9197.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Examiner Terressa Boykin, via the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-2351. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00a.m.-5:30 p.m.

tmb

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Terressa Boykin". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**Examiner Terressa Boykin**

**Primary Examiner**

**Art Unit 1711**